

300. BENEFITS

The Social Security Act incorporated no standards for benefits in the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance. Hence there is no central pattern of benefit provisions comparable to that in coverage and financing. The States have developed quite diverse and complex formulas for determining workers' benefit rights.

The interrelationship between the various factors on which these benefit rights depend--the amount of employment and wages required to qualify an individual for benefits, the period for earning such wages, the method of computing the weekly benefit amount, and the method of determining the length of time for which benefits may be paid--is so close that it is important to take into consideration all the interdependent factors in comparing the benefit formulas of different State laws. While each factor is analyzed separately, in the main, the discussion at various points indicates the relationship to other factors.

Under all State unemployment insurance laws, a worker's benefit rights depend on his experience in covered employment in a past period of time, called the base period. The period during which the weekly rate and the duration of benefits determined for a given worker apply to him is called his benefit year.

The qualifying wage or employment provisions attempt to measure the worker's attachment to the labor force. To qualify for benefits as an insured worker, a claimant must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked a certain number of weeks or calendar quarters in covered employment within the base period, or must have met some combination of wage and employment requirements. He must also be free from disqualification for any of the causes discussed in detail in chapter 400. All but a few States require a claimant to serve a waiting period before his unemployment may be compensable.

All States determine an amount payable for a week of total unemployment as defined in the State law. Usually a week of total unemployment is a week in which the claimant performs no work and with respect to which no remuneration is payable. In a few States, specified small amounts of odd-job earnings are disregarded in determining a week of unemployment. In most States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work when he earns less than his weekly benefit amount. He receives as benefits for such a week the difference between his weekly benefit amount and his earnings, usually with a small allowance as a financial inducement to take short-time work.

Since 1937, when the Bureau of Internal Revenue began collecting quarterly reports of individual workers' wages for use of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, most States have been collecting similar reports of quarterly wages and have based benefits on these reports. Some States do not maintain wage records of all covered workers, but obtain the data needed for determining benefit rights of claimants after a claim is filed (Table 300, footnote 4).

Most States use the earnings in the highest quarter of the base period as a basis for computing weekly benefits. Other States use a percentage of annual wages, and a few use an average weekly wage as a basis for computing the benefit rate.

BENEFITS

In some States the weekly benefit is augmented by a dependent's allowance for workers with specified types and number of dependents; in a few of these, only for workers in the higher wage brackets.

The maximum amount of benefits which a claimant may receive in a benefit year is expressed in terms of dollar amounts, usually equal to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment. A partially unemployed worker may thus draw benefits for a greater number of weeks. In several States all eligible claimants have the same potential weeks of benefits; in the other States, potential duration of benefits varies with the claimant's wages or employment in the base period, up to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment.

More detail on all these subjects is given below.

305 BASE PERIOD AND BENEFIT YEAR

A worker's benefit rights are determined on the basis of his employment in covered work over a prior period, called the base period. Benefit rights remain fixed for a period called the benefit year. The waiting period also is measured in or with respect to a benefit year.

305.01 Types of benefit years.--The benefit year is usually a 1-year period or a 52-week period during which a worker may receive his annual benefits. Nearly all States have what is called an individual benefit year in that its beginning for any individual claimant is related to the date of his unemployment and the filing of a claim (Table 300). In New Hampshire, in Florida for certain workers in the cigar industry, and in Puerto Rico for agricultural workers, a potential benefit year begins for all claimants on a date specified in the law. If a claimant first files his claim toward the end of such a uniform benefit year, his benefit rights for that benefit year will expire shortly. Ordinarily, however, he will be eligible for benefits in a new benefit year at the same or a different rate.

In most of the States with individual benefit years, the benefit year begins with the week in which a worker first files a claim which is valid in terms of a wage qualification (Tables 300 and 301). In Arkansas and Colorado the benefit year begins with the quarter in which a claim is first filed; the effective benefit year may be 40 to 52 weeks. In Massachusetts the benefit year begins on the Sunday preceding the filing of a valid claim, and in New York, on the first Monday after the filing of a valid original claim. Under some State laws a benefit year does not begin until the claimant meets not only the wage or employment requirements but also meets one or more additional requirements (Table 300, footnote 3). New York provides that a benefit year can begin only if the claimant is not subject to any disqualification or suspension of benefits; hence, when a claimant is disqualified, no benefit year may begin until the disqualification runs out, at which time his early weeks of employment will have passed out of the base period.

305.02 Types of base periods.--Base periods also are individual or uniform. In the former type the date establishing the beginning and ending of the base period depends on when the worker first applies for benefits or first begins drawing benefits, that is, on the beginning of the benefit year; in the latter type the beginning and ending dates of the base period are fixed in the law and are the same for all workers. A four quarter or 52-week period is used in all States. Several

BENEFITS

States, however, lengthen the base period under specified conditions (Table 300, footnote 10; Table 301, footnote 8). New Hampshire, the only State with a uniform benefit year for all claimants, has a uniform calendar year base period.

In all States the base period is used for determination of qualifying wages or employment, weekly benefit amount, and duration of benefits, although in most States the weekly benefit amount is computed from wages in only one quarter of the period (Table 304). In some States, certain distribution is required of base-period wages within the quarters of the base period (Table 301).

305.03 *Lag between base period and benefit year.*--In Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin there is no lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year; in New York there is a lag of only 1 week and in New Jersey and Rhode Island of only 2 weeks. In States (Table 300) in which the base period is the last four quarters prior to the benefit year and the benefit year begins with the week of a valid claim, the lag is less than one quarter. In States in which the base period is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters prior to the benefit year, there is a lag period of 3 to 6 months; in Arkansas and Colorado, one quarter. In California and Illinois the lag is 4 to 7 months. In North Carolina, in which the base period is the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters prior to the benefit year, there is a lag period of 6 to 9 months.

In New Hampshire, with uniform base period and uniform benefit year, the lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year is 3 months. However, the lag between the end of the base period and an individual's unemployment may be almost 12 months longer; i.e., almost 15 months.

Claimants who exhaust their benefits before the end of a benefit year must wait until a new benefit year before they can again draw benefits based on a new base period. In no State can a claimant qualify for benefits in a second benefit year unless he has had some employment since the beginning of the preceding benefit year: in Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin, because there is no lag between the base period and a benefit determination; in Hawaii, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming because the lag is too short to permit any individual to meet the employment qualification. See sec. 310.04 and Table 302 for special qualifying requirements for a second benefit year.

310 QUALIFYING WAGES OR EMPLOYMENT

All States require that an individual must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked for a certain period of time within his base period, or both, to qualify for benefits. The purpose of such qualifying requirements is to admit to participation in the benefits of the system only such workers as are genuinely attached to the labor force of covered workers.

310.01 *Multiple of the weekly benefit or high-quarter wages.*--Some States express their earnings requirements in terms of a specified multiple of the weekly benefit amount; Pennsylvania and Puerto Rico have weighted schedules that require varying multiples for varying weekly benefits. A few of these States have a stepdown provision under which a claimant who has not earned the required multiple of his weekly benefit can qualify for a lower benefit amount if his base-period wages are equal to the qualifying amount for the lower benefit bracket (Table 301, footnote 2).

BENEFITS

All States with a wage qualification in terms of a multiple of weekly benefits have a weekly benefit formula based on high-quarter wages (sec. 320.01). The multiple used in the qualifying wage formula (21+ to 40 but typically 30) is greater than the denominator in the fraction used in computing the weekly benefit. In these States the formula automatically requires wages in at least two quarters of the base period except for those claimants who qualify for the maximum weekly benefit.

Most of the States with a qualifying requirement of a multiple of the weekly benefit add a specific requirement of wages in at least two quarters which applies especially to workers with large high-quarter wages and maximum weekly benefits. Tennessee's requirement of base-period earnings of 1.4 times the high-quarter wages for claimants at the maximum weekly benefit amount and 36 times the weekly benefit amount for all other claimants means that all claimants in Tennessee must have earnings in at least two quarters.

Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas require 1-1/2 times high-quarter wages; Idaho and New Mexico require 1-1/4 times high-quarter wages; Kentucky requires 1-3/8 times high-quarter wages; South Dakota requires earnings outside the high quarter of at least ten times the weekly benefit amount. Of these States, the District of Columbia and Maryland have stepdown provisions. Maryland specifies in a benefit schedule the amount of base-period wages required for each weekly benefit amount, rather than compute the amount by multiplying the individual's high-quarter wages by 1-1/2 (Table 301, footnote 5). Thus, at the maximum weekly benefit amount, an individual might meet the qualifying requirement with earnings in one quarter.

Many of the States with a high-quarter formula have an additional requirement of a specified minimum amount of earnings in the high quarter (Table 301). Such provisions tend to eliminate from benefits part-time and low-paid workers whose average weekly earnings might be less than the State's minimum benefit. Oklahoma and Texas have alternative base-period qualifying requirements (Table 301, footnote 9).

310.02 Flat qualifying amount.--States with a flat minimum qualifying amount include most States with an annual-wage formula for determining the weekly benefit (sec. 320.01) and some States with a high-quarter-wage benefit formula. In addition, Puerto Rico has a flat qualifying requirement for agricultural workers (Table 301, footnote 10). In all these States any worker earning the specified amount or more within the base period is entitled to some benefits, but the flat qualifying amount qualifies for only limited amounts of benefits. The qualifying amounts for higher weekly benefits are included in the quarterly or annual amounts which entitle a claimant to higher weekly benefits and more weeks of benefits, according to the details of the formulas (Tables 304 and 309).

Of the States with a flat qualifying amount and a high-quarter formula, about half require wages in more than one quarter to qualify for any benefits: Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska require a specified amount of earnings outside the high quarter. Indiana requires wages in one quarter only for those claimants whose wages are earned in the third or fourth quarter of the base period. Alaska, with an annual wage formula, requires a specified amount of wages outside the high quarter. Massachusetts requires wages in more than one quarter to qualify for maximum weeks of benefits, except for the unusual claimants who earn in one quarter the base-period wages necessary for the maximum weekly benefit amount and the maximum duration (Table 309). California, Maine and Washington do not require any wages in a quarter other than the high quarter to qualify for benefits.

BENEFITS

310.03 Weeks of employment.--More than one-fourth of the States require that an individual must have worked a specified number of weeks with at least a specified weekly wage. Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin count only weeks in which the claimant earned the required amount of wages (Table 301, footnote 7). Hawaii requires 14 weeks of employment in addition to wages of 30 times the individual's weekly benefit amount. Washington requires 16 weeks of employment with wages in each week equal to 15 percent of the statewide average weekly wage and total base-period earnings of at least 15 percent of the average annual wage or, alternatively, 600 hours of employment with total earnings of at least 15 percent of the average annual wage.

New Jersey and Rhode Island also have alternative base-period qualifying requirements (Table 301, footnote 9). Three States, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, have slightly different provisions in that they require not only a specified number of weeks in each of which the claimant earned a specified amount, but also additional wages in the base period in order to meet the qualifying requirements of the law (Table 301).

310.04 Requalifying requirements.--All States that have a lag between the base period and benefit year place limitations on the use of lag-period wages for the purpose of qualifying for benefits in the second benefit year (sec. 305.03). The purpose of these special provisions is to prevent benefit entitlement in 2 successive benefit years following a single separation from work; the provisions generally require wages more recent than the lag period, either in addition to or as part of the usual base-period wages requisite to establishing a benefit year (Table 302). In many States the amount an individual must earn in order to qualify for benefits in a second benefit year is expressed as an amount (from 3 to 10) times the weekly benefit amount. A few States require an individual to earn wages subsequent to the beginning of the individual's preceding benefit year sufficient to meet the minimum qualifying requirement. In addition, some States specify that the wages needed to requalify must be earned in insured work.

315 WAITING PERIOD

The waiting period is a noncompensable period of unemployment in which the worker must have been otherwise eligible for benefits. All except seven¹ States require a waiting period of 1 week of total unemployment before benefits are payable. The waiting period may be waived in Georgia if the claimant is unemployed through no fault of his own and may become compensable in several other States under specific conditions (Table 303, footnote 3). The waiting-period requirement may be suspended in New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island when unemployment results directly from a disaster and the Governor declares the existence of a state of emergency.

In most States the waiting-period requirement in terms of weeks of partial unemployment is the same as in weeks of total unemployment. In Alabama, 1 week of partial unemployment is required before benefits are payable. In Iowa and New York 2 weeks of partial unemployment are counted as 1 week of total unemployment. However, in Iowa a week of partial unemployment meets the waiting-period requirement if it is followed by a week of total unemployment. Kansas permits any individual employed less than 4 days in a week, or one whose wages payable are less than his weekly benefit amount, to establish waiting-week credit. In New York the

¹/Ala., Conn., Del., Ky., Md., Nev., and N.H.

BENEFITS

four "effective days" which constitute the waiting period may be accumulated in 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks. In these States a waiting period served in weeks of total or of partial unemployment qualifies alike for benefits for total or partial unemployment. In West Virginia no waiting period is required for benefits for partial unemployment, and the waiting period for benefits for total unemployment is in terms of weeks of total unemployment. Montana, which pays no benefits for weeks of partial unemployment as such, also has its waiting period requirement in terms of weeks of total unemployment.

In all States the waiting period is served in or with respect to a benefit year. About half the States provide that there shall be no interruption of benefits for consecutive weeks of unemployment continuing into a new benefit year (Table 303); in these States the waiting-period requirement has to be met if, later in the new benefit year, the claimant is again unemployed. Some States provide that the waiting period may be served in the last week of the old benefit year. In all these States a worker who has exhausted benefit rights for the benefit year and who remained unemployed or again became unemployed before the beginning of the new benefit year could serve a waiting period in the last week of the old benefit year.

320 WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT

All States except New York measure unemployment in terms of weeks. The majority of States determine eligibility for unemployment benefits on the basis of the calendar week (Sunday through the following Saturday); the rest² pay benefits on the basis of a flexible week, which is a period of 7 consecutive days beginning with the first day for which the claimant becomes eligible for the payment of unemployment benefits. In many States the claims week is adjusted to coincide with the employer's payroll week when a worker files a benefit claim for partial unemployment. The claims week in New York runs from Monday through the following Sunday. All of the States have agreed, via the Interstate Arrangement for Combining Employment and Wages, to use the type of week used by the agent State in combined-wage claims.

A week of total unemployment is commonly defined as one in which the individual performs no services and with respect to which no remuneration is payable to him. In Puerto Rico a worker is also deemed totally unemployed if his earnings from self-employment are less than twice his weekly benefit amount. In a few States a worker is considered totally unemployed in a week even though he earns certain small amounts of wages. In Delaware, the greater of \$10 or 30 percent of the benefit amount; in New Hampshire, one-fifth of the weekly benefit amount from any source is disregarded; in New Jersey, the greater of \$5 or one-fifth of the benefit amount; in Rhode Island, \$5 from any source; in Vermont, \$10 from any source; in Texas the greater of \$5 or one-fourth of the benefit amount; and in Montana, less than twice the weekly benefit amount and less than 12 hours work in any 1 week.

In New York, unemployment is measured in days and benefits are paid for each accumulation of effective days within a week. An effective day is defined as the fourth and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week beginning on Monday in which the claimant earns not more than \$75. A full week of total

^{2/} New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

BENEFITS

unemployment results in the accumulation of 4 effective days; a week with 4 to 6 days of unemployment, in an accumulation of 1 to 3 days. In this discussion, amounts for New York are converted to weeks.

320.01 Formulas for computing weekly benefits.--Under all State laws a weekly benefit amount, that is, the amount payable for a week of total unemployment, varies with the worker's past wages within certain minimum and maximum limits. The period of past wages used and the formulas for computing benefits from these past wages vary greatly among the States. In most of the States the formula is designed to compensate for a fraction of the full-time weekly wage; i.e., for a fraction of wage loss, within the limits of minimum and maximum benefit amounts. Several States provide additional allowances for certain types of dependents (Tables 307 and 308).

Most of the States use a formula which bases benefits on wages in that quarter of the base period in which wages were highest (Table 304). This calendar quarter has been selected as the period which most nearly reflects full-time work. A worker's weekly benefit rate, intended to represent a certain proportion of average weekly wages in the higher quarter, is computed directly from these wages. In 11 States the fraction of high-quarter wages is $1/26$. Between the minimum and maximum benefit amounts, this fraction gives workers with 13 full weeks of employment in the high quarter 50 percent of their full-time wages. Since it has been found that, for many workers, even the quarter of highest earnings includes some unemployment, 17 States have compensated for this by using a fraction greater than $1/26$, as follows:

Fraction	Number of States	Fraction	Number of States
$1/25$	12	$1/23$	2
$1/24$	1	$1/22$	3
		$1/20$	1

An additional two States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the average weekly wage in the high quarter, i.e., $1/13$ of high-quarter wages. In Colorado the weekly benefit is 60 percent (approximately $1/22$) of the average weekly wage, and in South Carolina 50 percent ($1/26$).

Other States use a weighted schedule, which gives a greater proportion of the high-quarter wages to lower-paid workers than to those earning more. In these States the minimum fraction varies from $1/23$ to $1/27$; the maximum, from $1/15$ to $1/24$. In Pennsylvania, an individual's weekly benefit amount is based on a weighted schedule, or 50 percent of his full-time wage, if that amount is greater.

Several States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of annual wages. All but one of these use a weighted schedule which gives as weekly benefits a larger proportion of annual wages to the lower-paid workers (Table 304). In addition, Puerto Rico has a separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments ranging from \$7, for annual earnings of at least \$150, to \$26, for annual earnings of \$2,000.01 and over.

Some States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the claimant's average weekly wages in the base period or in a part of the base period. Benefits below the maximum are computed at 50 percent of the average weekly wage in Florida, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin; at 55 percent in Rhode Island and at $66\frac{2}{3}$ percent in New Jersey; a weighted schedule is used in Michigan and New York. In Massachusetts a weighted high-quarter formula is used for individuals whose average weekly wage does not exceed \$66. Above that amount benefits are computed at 50% of a claimant's average weekly wage.

BENEFITS

Florida computes the average weekly wage by dividing the individual's total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the individual was paid wages for insured work. Rhode Island computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages of at least \$20, and Minnesota, by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages of at least \$30. New Jersey computes the average weekly wage by dividing the claimant's base-period wages with his most recent employer by the total number of weeks of employment with that employer if he had at least 17 such weeks during the base period; otherwise, weekly benefits are based on weeks of employment and earnings with all base-period employers. New York computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages paid by all employers by the number of weeks of employment furnished by all employers. Weeks in which the claimant earned less than \$30 are excluded from the computation unless fewer than 20 weeks of employment remain after such exclusion. Ohio computes the average weekly wage by dividing an individual's total earnings in all weeks in which he earned at least \$20 by the number of such weeks. Vermont computes the weekly benefit amount on the basis of the individual's average weekly wage in the 20 weeks of his base period in which his wages were highest.

Michigan and Wisconsin compute weekly benefits on average weekly wages from each employer separately in inverse chronological order. In Wisconsin the average weekly wage is determined by dividing the individual's weeks of employment with each employer within the base period into the gross wages paid for such employment. A substitute procedure is permitted where the resulting quotient from this computation is inequitable.

In Michigan an individual's average weekly wage is the average of his wages in the calendar weeks of his base period in which he earned wages in excess of \$25, but not less than 14 weeks or more than the most recent 35 (34 if all with one employer) weeks. The Michigan and Ohio formulas do not provide a basic benefit for a specified amount of earnings. The schedules are arranged to show the amount which a claimant in each "family class" (Michigan) or "dependency class" (Ohio) must earn to qualify for each weekly benefit rate. In both States, the maximum weekly benefit and the earnings required for the maximum benefit vary according to the "class."

All States round weekly benefits for total unemployment (Table 304). In 50 States benefits are paid in even dollar amounts, in Nebraska and North Carolina in \$2 amounts.

320.02 Flexible maximum weekly benefits.--About half the States provide for annual or semiannual computation of the maximum weekly benefit amounts based on wages within the State. The maximum in these States is usually defined as 50 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment within the State during a recent 1-year period and the computed amount usually becomes effective in July. Under these provisions, the maximum weekly benefit amount automatically increases to reflect the upward movement of wages. In Ohio the maximum is adjusted annually in July based on increases in the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index. The significant variations in the flexible maximum benefit provisions are shown in Table 305.

320.03 Flexible minimum weekly benefits.--In most States the minimum weekly benefit is an amount specified in the law, ranging from \$5 to \$25. However, four States--Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon and Wisconsin--have enacted flexible minimum benefits. New Mexico computes the minimum benefit annually at 10 percent and Oregon at 15 percent of the State average weekly wage. Kansas computes the minimum benefit annually and Wisconsin semiannually at 25 percent of the maximum weekly benefit amount.

BENEFITS

325 BENEFITS FOR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

All States except Montana provide for the payment of benefits when under-employment reaches a certain stage. In Montana some workers, who would be considered partially unemployed under most State laws, are paid benefits for total unemployment; i.e., workers who earn less than their weekly benefit amount and work no more than 12 hours in any 1 week.

In the majority of States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work if he earns less than (in Puerto Rico, not in excess of) his weekly benefit amount from his regular employer or from odd-job earnings. In some States a claimant is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work when he earns less than his weekly benefit plus an allowance, either from odd-job earnings or from any source as indicated in Table 306. Only in three States is there any limit on a week of less than full-time work: in Kentucky it is a week when less than 24 hours of suitable work are available to the claimant; in North Carolina, a week of less than 3 customarily scheduled full-time days; in Puerto Rico, any week in which the individual's wages and remuneration from self-employment amount to less than twice his weekly benefit amount.

The amount of benefits for a week of partial unemployment is usually the weekly benefit amount less the wages earned in the week with a specified allowance (Table 306). In Indiana only earnings from other than base-period employers are included in the specified allowance and in Utah from other than a regular employer. In Puerto Rico the allowance is the full weekly benefit amount. In Idaho, Louisiana, North Carolina, and North Dakota, the allowance is one-half the weekly benefit amount; in Arkansas and the District of Columbia it is two-fifths; in Oregon it is one-third; in Colorado and South Carolina it is one-fourth; in New Hampshire, New Mexico and Ohio it is one-fifth. In Kentucky it is one-fifth of the wages earned in the week, in Nevada, one-fourth, and in Connecticut it is one-third; in Washington one-fourth of earnings in excess of \$5. In South Dakota it is one-half of the wages earned in the week up to one-half the individual's weekly benefit amount. In Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin the full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than half the weekly benefit, but only half the weekly benefit is paid if wages are half or less of the weekly benefit. In Vermont the allowance is \$15 plus \$3 for each dependent up to 5 or a maximum of \$30.

Most State laws provide that the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, if not an even-dollar amount, shall be rounded to the nearest or the next higher dollar. In a State with a \$3 allowance and rounding to the next higher dollar, a claimant with a \$20 weekly benefit amount and earnings of \$10.95 would receive a partial benefit of \$13.

In New York benefits for less than a full week of unemployment are paid at the rate of one-fourth of the weekly benefit for each effective day. Since an effective day is a day of unemployment in excess of 3 days of unemployment in a calendar week--or not more than 3 days of employment--and earnings of not more than \$75, a partially unemployed claimant may have 1 to 3 effective days in a week and may get one-fourth to three-fourths of his weekly benefit.

The relationship of partial benefits and dependents allowances is discussed in section 330.03.

Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Washington have special provisions concerning benefits for claimants who are unable to work or unavailable for work for part of a week. In Indiana one-third of the weekly benefit amount is deducted for each day the claimant is unavailable for work; in Illinois and Minnesota one-fifth, and in Washington one-seventh, of the weekly benefit; however, in the latter State no benefits are paid if a claimant is unavailable for 3 or more days in a week.

BENEFITS

Rhode Island makes special provision for totally unemployed claimants who have days of unemployment between the end of the waiting period and the beginning of the first compensable week, and also for those who return to work prior to the end of a compensable week, provided they have been in receipt of benefits for at least 2 successive weeks of total unemployment. For each day of unemployment in such week in which work is ordinarily performed in the claimant's occupation, he is paid one-fifth of his weekly benefit, up to four-fifths of his weekly rate.

330 DEPENDENTS ALLOWANCES

The State laws that provide dependents' allowances vary in the definition of compensable dependent and in the allowance granted. In general, a dependent must be "wholly or mainly supported by the claimant" or "living with or receiving regular support from him." In Massachusetts allowances may be paid only for those dependents domiciled within the United States or its Territories or possessions. In Michigan an individual counted as a dependent for any claimant for a benefit year is not entitled to any allowance for dependents if he becomes a claimant, on his own account, until the expiration of the benefit year.

330.01 Definition of dependent.--All States with dependents' allowances include children under a specified age (Table 307). In some States children are the only dependents recognized. The intent is to include all children whom the claimant is morally obligated to support. Hence, stepchildren and adopted children are included in most States; married children are excluded in Alaska. In most of these States allowances may be paid on behalf of older children who are unable to work because of physical or mental disability.

Some State provisions include other dependents. Included within the definition of dependents are nonworking spouses living in the same household as the claimant (Connecticut); a legally married spouse living with and being wholly or chiefly supported by the claimant (Pennsylvania); spouses receiving more than half of their support from a claimant, but only if they are not currently eligible for benefits due to insufficient base-period wages (Illinois, Indiana); or if they earned less than \$21 in the week prior to the beginning of the benefit year (Michigan); spouses unable to work because of disability (District of Columbia); and dependent parents, brothers, and sisters who are unable to work because of age or disability (District of Columbia and Michigan). In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, allowances are paid if the dependents were unemployed and were receiving more than half of their support from the claimant for 90 consecutive days; or for the duration of the relationship if less, immediately prior to the beginning of the benefit year. In addition, in Ohio a spouse may not be claimed as a dependent if he has an average weekly income in excess of the lesser of 25 percent of the claimant's average weekly wage or \$30.

330.02 Amount of weekly dependents' allowances.--The amount allowed is ordinarily a fixed sum (Table 308). However, in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio the allowance is determined not only on the number of dependents but also on the amount of earnings. Illinois and Indiana relate the amount of the allowance to the claimant's high-quarter wages.

In Michigan benefits are paid to claimants according to a schedule by the average weekly wages and six family classes. Class A is a claimant with no dependents; class B, a claimant with one dependent other than a child; and classes C through F are claimants with one to four dependents, at least one of whom is a dependent child, or from two to five dependents other than children.

BENEFITS

Ohio pays benefits according to the claimant's average weekly wage and dependency class. Class A is a claimant with no dependents; classes B through E are claimants with one to four dependents.

All States have a limit on the total amount of dependents' allowances payable in any week--in terms of dollar amount, number of dependents, percentage of basic benefits or of high-quarter wages or of average weekly wage. Only in Connecticut and Massachusetts can any claimant receive allowances for more than five dependents. In Pennsylvania the limit is two dependents; in the District of Columbia, three dependents; in Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, and Rhode Island, four dependents; and in Alaska, Illinois, and Michigan, five dependents. In several States the limitation on maximum allowances in terms of the basic weekly benefit amount results in reducing, for many claimants, the nominal allowance per dependent or the maximum number of dependents on whose behalf allowances may be paid.

Only in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Rhode Island can a claimant with the minimum weekly benefit draw the maximum amount of dependents' allowances provided in the law. The District of Columbia and Maryland have a different type of limit in that the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents; thus no claimant drawing the maximum weekly benefit can receive any dependents' allowances regardless of the number of his dependents.

In all but one State, the number of dependents is fixed for the benefit year when the monetary determination on the claim is made. Connecticut permits the dependents' allowances to be adjusted during the benefit year if an individual acquires additional dependents. In almost all States, only one parent may draw allowances if both are receiving benefits simultaneously.

330.03 Dependents' allowances for partially unemployed workers.--Claimants who are eligible for partial benefits may draw dependents' allowances in addition to their basic benefits in all the States which provide these allowances. In all States except Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, and Ohio, the existence of a week of partial unemployment is measured by the basic rather than the augmented weekly benefit, and in all States except Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, the full allowance is paid for a week of partial unemployment. In Illinois and Indiana the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, including dependents' allowances, is determined by the amount of the partially unemployed individual's earnings. In Michigan the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, which is always one-half of the weekly benefit, includes only one-half of the dependents' allowances. In other States the allowance for dependents may be greater than the basic benefit for partial unemployment.

330.04 Relation of dependents' allowances and duration.--As indicated in Table 308, in some States the dependents' allowances increase the maximum amounts payable in a benefit year for all claimants because dependents' allowances are added to the basic weekly benefit so long as it is payable. In the District of Columbia and Maryland the maximum potential benefits for the claimant at the maximum weekly benefit amount are the same for claimants with or without dependents because the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents. However, claimants receiving less than the maximum weekly benefit amount and dependents' allowances in the District of Columbia may draw dependents' allowances so long as basic benefits are payable. In Illinois and Indiana maximum potential benefits, as well as weekly amounts, may be increased for some claimants with dependents but the additional amounts payable are included in the duration formula.

BENEFITS

The provisions concerning dependents' allowances and partial benefits also affect maximum potential benefits in a benefit year. In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, where dependents' allowances are considered as part of the weekly benefit amount, maximum potential benefits in a benefit year are the same for claimants partially unemployed and those totally unemployed. In Maryland the number of payments for dependents is limited to 26. In the other States where full allowances for dependents are paid for all weeks of partial benefits, the maximum potential benefits and allowances in a benefit year may be greater than the maximum augmented benefits for the maximum number of weeks of total unemployment provided in the law.

335 DURATION OF BENEFITS

A few State laws allow potential benefits equal to the same multiple of the weekly benefit amount (20 to 30 weeks) to all claimants who meet the qualifying-wage requirement. Some of these States have an annual-wage formula with comparatively high requirements of base-period wages at all but the lower benefit levels. New York and Vermont have average-weekly-wage formulas. The other States have a high-quarter formula for determining the weekly benefit amount; they all directly or indirectly require employment in more than one quarter for all--or most--claimants to qualify.

335.01 Formulas for variable duration.--The other State laws provide a maximum potential duration of benefits in a benefit year equal to a multiple of the weekly benefit (20 to 36 weeks of benefits for total unemployment), but have another limitation on annual benefits. In 28 of these States a claimant's benefits are limited to a fraction or percent of base-period wages, if it produces a lesser amount than the specified multiple of the claimant's weekly benefit amount, as follows:

Duration fraction or percent	Number of States
3/4	1
3/5	1
1/2	2
2/5	1
47 percent	1
36 percent	1
1/3	19
3/10	1
27 percent	1
1/4	2

In a few States the fraction applied in a schedule is a weighted one. In Montana and North Dakota there are three levels of duration (Table 309, footnote 11). In Idaho and Utah, a schedule of earnings in terms of specified ratios of base-period wages to high-quarter wages yields specified weeks of benefits--from a minimum duration of 10 weeks of benefits to a maximum of 26 weeks in Idaho and 36 weeks in Utah.

In several States with an average-weekly-wage formula, maximum potential benefits depend on a fraction of weeks worked (Table 309). In one of these, New Jersey, duration is computed at a percentage of base-period wages, if greater. In Michigan and Wisconsin, duration--like the weekly benefit amount--is figured separately for each employer in inverse chronological order.

BENEFITS

In all States except Montana, which makes no payments for less than the weekly benefit amount, the maximum potential benefits may be used in weeks of total or of partial benefits. If a claimant has some or all weeks of partial benefits, the number of weeks of benefits may be greater than the number shown in Table 309. In a few States with dependents' allowances, the maximum potential benefits in a benefit year may be greater than the amount shown in Table 309 (Table 308, footnote 1).

335.02 Minimum weeks of benefits.--In Delaware, Illinois, and Kentucky with variable duration and a high-quarter benefit formula, a minimum number of weeks duration (10 to 15) is specified in the law. In other States the minimum potential annual benefits result from the minimum qualifying wages and the duration fraction or from a schedule. For any claimant this minimum amount may be translated into weeks of total unemployment by dividing the potential annual benefit by the weekly benefit. If the weekly benefit amount for a claimant who barely qualifies for benefits is higher than the statutory minimum weekly benefit (because the qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in the high quarter), the weeks of duration are correspondingly reduced.

335.03 Maximum weeks of benefits.--Maximum weeks of benefits vary from 20 to 36 weeks, most frequently 26 weeks. Table 310, giving the number of States by maximum weeks of benefits and maximum weekly amounts, shows the general tendency of the State formulas to be liberal in both respects if liberal in one.

In Massachusetts and Michigan, duration may be extended for those claimants who are taking training to increase their employment opportunities. In Massachusetts any claimant certified as attending an industrial retraining course in a vocational school of the State or its political subdivisions is entitled to as much additional as an amount equal to 18 times his weekly benefit, provided he is otherwise capable of and available for work. In Michigan the claimant attending, at the commission's direction, a vocational retraining program provided or designated by the Commission is entitled to additional benefits of as much as 18 times his weekly benefit amount. California pays benefits under the State extended benefits program to claimants during periods of retraining (sec. 335.07).

335.04 Other limits on duration.--In most States with variable duration, claimants at all benefit levels are subject to the same minimum and maximum weeks of duration. In Alaska, however, with an annual-wage formula and variable duration, both weekly benefits and weeks of benefits increase with increments of annual wages; claimants at or near the bottom of the benefit schedule are not eligible for maximum weeks of benefits.

Three other States include a limitation on wage credits in computing duration. In Colorado only wages up to 26 times the current maximum weekly benefit amount per quarter count; in Indiana, wages up to \$1,950. In Missouri wage credits are limited to 26 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount. This type of provision tends to reduce weeks of benefits for claimants at the higher benefit levels.

335.05 Maximum potential benefits in a benefit year.--In the 52 States maximum potential basic benefits in a benefit year are lowest in Puerto Rico and highest in the District of Columbia. In the States with dependents' allowances, maximum potential benefits for the claimant with maximum dependents' allowances are lowest in Indiana and highest in Connecticut.

The qualifying wages required for these various amounts vary even more widely than the benefits, as shown in Table 309. The variations are related more to the type of formula than to the amount of benefits. In most States, maximum potential benefits require base-period wages of \$4,000 or more--in some of these, \$7,000 or more.

BENEFITS

335.06 Federal-State extended benefits.--The Federal-State extended benefit program, established by Public Law 91-373, is designed to pay extended benefits to workers during periods of high unemployment. The program is financed equally from Federal and State funds and may become operative either on a national or State level. An extended benefits period becomes effective in a State in the third week following the week in which a State or a national "on" indicator is reached and stays effective until the third week following the first week in which both State and national indicators are off, but for not less than 13 weeks.

A national "on" indicator is reached in the calendar week immediately following a 3-consecutive-calendar-month period if in each of the 3 months the rate of insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for all States equals or exceeds 4.5 percent. A national "off" indicator is reached in the calendar week immediately following a 3-consecutive-calendar-month period if in each of the 3 months the rate of insured unemployment (seasonally adjusted) for all States is less than 4.5 percent.

A State "on" indicator is reached in the last week of the 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the State for such period (a) equals or exceeds 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar years, and (b) is not less than 4 percent. However, no extended benefit period may begin by reason of a State "on" indicator (unless there is also a national "on" indicator) before the fourteenth week after the close of a prior extended benefit period in that State. A State "off" indicator is reached in the last week of the specified 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the State for such period either (a) falls below 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar years, or (b) is less than 4 percent.

Within certain requirements, extended benefits are payable at the same rate as the claimant's weekly benefit amount under the State law, and eligibility for extended benefits is determined in accordance with State law. A claimant may receive extended benefits equal to the least of the following amounts: one-half the total amount of regular benefits, including dependents' allowances; or 13 times his weekly benefit amount. There is an overall limitation of 39 weeks on regular and extended benefits.

335.07 State programs for extended duration.--A few States have solely State-financed programs for payment of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment. In Puerto Rico extended benefits are paid to claimants who become permanently displaced from their usual occupation as a direct result of technological progress in the industry; permanent removal of an industry, factory, or occupation; or the elimination or reduction of the sugarcane crop areas. In the other States they are paid when unemployment within the State reaches specified levels.

In two States with variable duration and a maximum of 26 weeks, potential benefits are extended by 50 percent up to a maximum of 13 weeks in California, and by 13 weeks for all claimants in Connecticut. Puerto Rico, with uniform duration of 20 weeks, extends potential duration by 32 weeks for all claimants within the categories affected.

In California and Connecticut an individual may not receive State extended benefits for any week for which he is entitled to or is receiving Federal-State extended benefits. Total Federal-State and State extended benefits are limited in California to the lesser of 13 times the weekly benefit amount or one-half the maximum amount of normal benefits payable during the benefit year. Also, California has additional employment qualifications for receipt of State extended benefits.

BENEFITS

In California benefits start when the insured unemployment rate for the most recent 13 weeks is 6 percent or more, and end when such rate for the most recent 13 weeks falls below 6 percent. In Connecticut extended benefits begin and end under the same criteria used for triggering in a State "on" and "off" indicator under the Federal-State program.

Hawaii has a separate law, known as the Additional Unemployment Compensation Benefits law, that provides 13 additional weeks of benefits when a natural or manmade disaster causes damage to either the State as a whole or any of its counties and creates an unemployment problem involving a substantial number of persons and families.

340 SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFITS

In most States no distinction is made, in determining an individual's benefit rights, between wages received from a covered employer whose operations are seasonal in character and those received in employment not regarded as seasonal. In these States, entitlement to benefits is determined under the same benefit provisions, whether the claimant's base-period employment had been in seasonal or nonseasonal work. In many States the wage levels and the length of the operating period of seasonal pursuits are such that individuals, whose only or primary employment has been in seasonal work, are automatically excluded from benefits because they do not meet the wage or employment requirements (Table 301). Also, in applying the availability-for-work test (sec. 410) all States give special attention to claimants who earned all or a large part of their base-period wages in seasonal employment--especially those filing for benefits during the off-season of the industry in which the wages were earned.

In 13³ States there are special provisions, varying in their effect of the benefit rights of the workers concerned, governing the payment of benefits based on earnings in seasonal employment. Florida provides a uniform calendar-year base period and a uniform benefit year, commencing on May 1 following the base period, for cigar workers in Hillsborough County; upon request, workers whose base-period earnings in other employment exceeded their earnings in the cigar industry may request determination of their benefit rights under the base-period and benefit-year provisions in effect for all other workers (Table 300). In the other 13 States, there are restrictions on the payment of benefits to workers who earned some or a substantial part of their base-period wages in employment defined as seasonal. In these special provisions the term seasonal is defined in specific terms--either in the statute or in rules or regulations implementing the statute--and is applied to (a) the industry, employer, or occupation involved; (b) the wages earned during the operating period of the employer or industry; and (c) the worker himself. In most States the designation of seasonal industries, occupations, or employers and the beginning and ending dates of their seasons is made in accordance with a formal procedure, following action initiated by the employment security agency or upon application by the employers or workers, involving hearings and presentation of supporting data.

The first processing of perishable food products and agricultural or horticultural products is designated as seasonal in three States.⁴ In Delaware first processing of seafood and chicken and allied products is also included. There is an additional specification in Minnesota that, because of seasonal conditions making it impractical to do otherwise, operations are carried on within a regularly recurring period of less than 26 weeks.

³/Excluding Georgia, where the seasonal provision is not operative.

⁴/Delaware, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

BENEFITS

In six other States a seasonal pursuit, industry, or employer is defined in such terms as one in which "because of climatic conditions or the seasonal nature of the employment it is customary to operate only during a regularly recurring period or periods of less than [a specified number of weeks]": 25 weeks in Colorado; 40 weeks in Maine,⁵ Virginia, and Ohio; 36 weeks in North Carolina; 7 months in South Dakota.

In South Carolina the overall maximum period of seasonal operations is set by law at 40 weeks, and the regulations of the employment security agency require, in addition, a 33-1/3 percent decline in the level of employment in the industry over a specified number of weeks to qualify for a designation as "seasonal." In Arkansas, an industry may be designated as seasonal if, because of its seasonal nature, it is customary to lay off 40 percent or more of the workers for as many as 16 weeks during a regularly recurring period of each year.

In general, the restrictions on the payment of benefits to individuals employed during the operating periods of these seasonal industries fall into one of three groups.

1. The most frequent restriction provides that wage credits earned in seasonal employment are available for payment of benefits only for weeks of unemployment in the benefit year that fall within the operating period of the employer or industry where they were earned; wage credits earned in non-seasonal work, or in employment with a seasonal employer outside the operating period, are available for payment of benefits at any time in the benefit year. The States with this type of provision are listed below, together with the definitions of "seasonal worker" to whom the restrictions apply:

Arkansas	Off-season wages of (a) less than 30 times the weekly benefit amount, if worker's seasonal wages were earned in an industry with an operating period of 6-26 weeks; or (b) less than 24 times the weekly benefit amount, if seasonal wages were earned in an industry with operating period of 27-36 weeks.
Colorado	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal industry.
Maine	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal employer.
North Carolina	25 percent or more of base-period wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.
Ohio	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer. ¹
South Dakota	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer. ¹

^{1/} If the initial claim is filed within the operating period, entitlement is computed on the basis of both seasonal and nonseasonal wages; if filed outside such period, computation is based on only nonseasonal wages.

2. Under another type of restriction, benefit rights are based on total base-period wages but benefits are payable only for weeks of unemployment during that part of the benefit year that falls within the operating season of the

^{5/} For seasonal lodging facilities, restaurants and camps, a period not exceeding 180 days applies.

BENEFITS

employer or industry in which the worker earned the seasonal wage credits. These States and the definitions of "seasonal worker" to whom the restrictions apply are:

Delaware	More than 75 percent of the base-period wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer. ¹
South Carolina	Individual ordinarily engaged in seasonal industry. (By rule of the commission, an individual who earned in each of 2 periods (first and second 4 of the last 9 completed calendar quarters preceding the benefit year) more than 50 percent of total wages in operating period of seasonal industry and less than 33-1/3 percent in off-season employment outside the seasonal industry; or an individual who earned all his wages in each of the 2 periods in the operating period of a seasonal industry.)
Virginia	70 percent or more of base-period wages earned with 1 seasonal employer during the operating period.

^{1/} Such seasonal workers need base-period wages of only \$300 to qualify for benefits (Table 301).

3. A third type of restriction is applicable to claimants who earned a large proportion of their base-period wages in the operating period of a seasonal industry. Under these provisions no benefits may be paid to the seasonal workers.

West Virginia	Individual with less than 100 days of employment in seasonal industry and less than \$100 in other covered employment.
Wisconsin	Individual with less than 18 weeks of employment with seasonal employer and solely within the operating season, and wages of less than \$200 in other covered employment earned in the 52 weeks preceding his seasonal employment.

Minnesota has a different type of restriction: seasonal wage credits are reduced in the proportion that the customary length of the operating period in which they were earned bears to the calendar year. There is no limitation on the period during which benefits based on such reduced wage credits may be paid.

345 INTERSTATE BENEFIT ARRANGEMENTS

To encourage a claimant to move from a State where no suitable work is available to one where there is a demand for the type of service he is able to render, States have historically entered into agreements to protect the benefit rights of workers who have made such moves. Prior to the Employment Security amendments of 1970 (P.L. 91-373) which required the States to "...participate in any arrangements for the payment of compensation on the basis of combining an individual's wages and employment covered under the State law with his wages and employment covered under the unemployment compensation law of other States which are approved by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the State unemployment compensation agencies as reasonably calculated to assure the prompt and full payment of compensation....," the States had developed several different wage-combining plans to provide for payment of benefits to interstate workers. However, not all States had belonged to any one plan.

BENEFITS

345.01 Interstate benefit payment plan.--This plan permits an individual to collect unemployment insurance benefits from the State in which he has qualifying wages although he is not physically present in that State. The State in which the individual is located accepts his claim, acting as agent for the State that is liable for the benefits claimed. Determinations on eligibility, disqualifications, and the amount and duration of benefits are made by the liable State.

345.02 Wage-combining arrangement.--The arrangement developed as a result of the 1970 amendments to the Federal law provides for applying the base period of a single State law (that of the paying State) to a claim involving the combining of an individual's wages earned in two or more States while avoiding duplicate use of wages and employment because of such combining. The arrangement continues to permit, as did prior interstate agreements, multi-State workers to combine their wages and employment in more than one State, both when they have insufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in any one State and when, having sufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in one State, their benefits would be increased by combining their wages and employment in other States. In addition, the arrangement permits workers, having sufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in more than one State, to combine their wages in those and any other States in which they had wages and employment in the base period of the paying State. A claimant who elects to file a combined-wage claim is required to combine all the transferable wages and employment in all States in which he worked during the paying State's base period. He may, however, withdraw his combined-wage claim at any time before the monetary determination of that claim has become final.

In general, with the exception of wages and employment previously used as the basis of a monetary determination to establish a benefit year, all States are required to transfer to the paying State the wages and employment that a combined-wage claimant had in covered employment during the paying State's base period. Exempt from such mandatory transfer are wages and employment that were canceled or otherwise made unavailable to the claimant by a determination which the transferring State made before it received the request for transfer. In general, unless the issue has previously been adjudicated by a transferring State, all determinations with respect to a combined-wage claim are to be made by the paying State under the provisions of its law and in accordance with its law's requirements on determinations and appeals.

The arrangement provides for consultation by the Secretary of Labor with the State unemployment compensation agencies as to the rules, regulations, procedures, and forms which the Secretary prescribes and the States follow for operation of the arrangement. Disagreements between States as to the operation of the arrangement are resolved by the Secretary with the advice of the State agencies' duly designated representatives. The agreement also provides for periodic review of its operation. Amendments to the arrangement may be proposed by the Secretary, by any State agency, or by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies and are made, upon approval, by the Secretary in consultation with the State unemployment compensation agencies.

(Next page is 3-23)

BENEFITS

TABLE 300.--BASE PERIOD AND BENEFIT YEAR

State	Base period			Benefit year	
	Individual			Individual beginning	
	First 4 of last 5 quarters (35 States)	Last 4 quarters (4 States)	Other (13 States)	Week of valid claim (47 States)	Other (5 States)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Alaska	X <u>9/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Arizona	X <u>1/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Arkansas	X	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Calendar quarter valid claim filed.
California	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>2/</u>	X <u>3/</u>	
Colorado	X <u>9/10/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Calendar quarter valid claim filed. <u>5/</u>
Connecticut	X	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>6/</u>	
Delaware	X <u>1/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	
District of Columbia	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .
Florida	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Georgia	X	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>3/</u>	
Hawaii <u>4/</u>	. . . .	X	. . . .	X <u>3/</u>	
Idaho	X <u>1/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Illinois	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>2/</u>	X	
Indiana	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Iowa	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Kansas	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Kentucky	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Louisiana	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Maine	X <u>1/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Maryland	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Massachusetts <u>4/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/9/</u>	. . . . .	Sunday preceding filing of claim.
Michigan <u>4/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/</u>	X <u>3/5/</u>	
Minnesota <u>4/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/</u>	X	
Mississippi	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Missouri	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Montana	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Nebraska <u>4/</u>	. . . .	X	. . . .	X	
Nevada	X <u>1/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	
New Hampshire	. . . .	. . . .	Uniform CY	. . . . .	Uniform, April 1.
New Jersey <u>4/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/</u>	X <u>3/</u>	
New Mexico	X <u>9/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	
New York <u>4/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/</u>	. . . . .	Monday after valid claim filed. <u>3/</u>
North Carolina	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>8/</u>	X <u>3/</u>	
North Dakota	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Ohio <u>4/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/</u>	X <u>3/</u>	
Oklahoma	X	. . . .	. . . .	X	
Oregon <u>4/</u>	X <u>9/</u>	. . . .	. . . .	X	

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

TABLE 300.--BASE PERIOD AND BENEFIT YEAR (CONTINUED)

State	Base period			Benefit year	
	Individual		Other (13 States)	Individual beginning	
	First 4 of last 5 quarters (35 States)	Last 4 quarters (4 States)		Week of valid claim (47 States)	Other (5 States)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pennsylvania	X <u>9/</u>	. . . .	. . .	X <u>3/</u>	
Puerto Rico	X	. . . .	. . .	X	
Rhode Island ^{4/}	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/</u>	X	
South Carolina	X	. . . .	. . .	X	
South Dakota	X	. . . .	. . .	X	
Tennessee	X <u>1/</u>	. . . .	. . .	X	
Texas	X	. . . .	. . .	X	
Utah ^{4/}	. . . .	X <u>9/</u>	. . .	X <u>3/</u>	
Vermont ^{4/}	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/9/</u>	X	
Virginia	X	. . . .	. . .	X	
Washington	X <u>1/</u>	. . . .	. . .	X	
West Virginia	X	. . . .	. . .	X	
Wisconsin ^{4/}	. . . .	. . . .	X <u>7/9/</u>	X <u>3/9/</u>	
Wyoming ^{4/}	. . . .	X <u>9/10/</u>	. . .	X <u>3/</u>	

^{1/}Last 4 completed CQs following previous BP when new BY overlaps preceding BY, Ariz.; last 4 quarters preceding BY if 1 quarter has been used in a previous determination, Maine, Nev. and Tenn.; Del., Idaho and Wash. extend the BY up to 1 week if there would otherwise be overlapping of the same quarter in 2 consec. BPs.

^{2/}4 quarters ending 4 to 7 calendar months before BY. In Calif., BP for covered State workers is last 4 complete CQs and any subsequent and partial months preceding effective date of claim.

^{3/}BY begins only under the following conditions: if claimant is not disqualified with respect to most recent ER from whom he earned wages in excess of \$25 in 1 week; however, individuals disqualified under labor dispute provisions are excepted and may establish a BY while disqualified, Mich.; if claimant is not disqualified and has at least 1 effective day, N.Y.; is able to work and available for work, N.Y., Pa., and Utah; is unemployed, Calif., Fla., Ga., Mich., N.J., N.C., Ohio, Pa., and Wis.; has not misrepresented a material fact with respect to able-and-available requirements or reason for his unemployment, Wyo..

^{4/}Wage data for determining benefit rights are obtained on a request basis after worker files claim. Oreg. obtains wage records on quarterly basis; also may request additional information at time a claim is filed. Wyo. may require quarterly wage records from ER's failing to file timely reports.

^{5/}BY may be canceled in cases of intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information, Mich. BY is canceled if all or remainder of claimant's benefit rights in current BY are canceled, Colo..

^{6/}BY may not end until after end of 3d complete CQ plus remainder of any uncompleted calendar wk which began in a quarter following the one in which it commenced.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 300 continued)

⁷/52 weeks preceding BY, Mass., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Vt., and Wis.; ending with 2d week preceding BY, N.J. and R.I.; preceding filing of valid original claim, N.Y.

⁸/First 4 of last 6 completed CQs preceding BY.

⁹/Base period may be extended, up to 4 quarters, if claimant was incapable of work during the greater part of a CQ, Alaska and Oreg.; up to 18 weeks in which claimant has no earnings because of sickness or disability, Vt., Colo., N.Mex., Utah, and Wyo., "freeze" a claimant's benefit rights for any continuous period up to 36 months during which he received workmen's compensation, provided he files his claim within the 4th week after termination of illness or injury. In Mass., BP may be lengthened up to 52 weeks if claimant received compensation for temporary total disability under a workmen's compensation law for more than 7 weeks in his BP. Claimant with insufficient wage credits may elect to have BP consist of the 4 completed CQs preceding the first day of his BY, Pa. In Wis., BP and BY are lengthened by the number of weeks in excess of 7 in the BP and 17 in the BY, respectively, for which the claimant received dismissal or termination pay, or temporary total disability payments under workmen's compensation law. Wis. also provides for lengthening the BP by the number of weeks in excess of 7 and the BY by the exact number of weeks during which a backpay award has been made.

¹⁰/BP may be changed by regulation to the first 4 of the last 5 completed CQs, Wyo.; last 4 quarters, Colo.

BENEFITS

TABLE 301.--WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR BENEFITS

State	Qualifying formula			Wages required for minimum benefit	
	Employment	Wages	Distribution of wages	Base period	High quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ala.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	\$525.00	^{1/} \$350.00
Alaska	.....	Flat	\$100 outside HQ	750.00	.....
Ariz.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	(1)	375.00	250.00
Ark.	.....	30 x wba	2 quarters	450.00	.....
Calif.	.....	Flat	.....	750.00	.....
Colo.	.....	30 x wba	.....	750.00	.....
Conn.	.....	40 x wba	(1)	600.00	.....
Del.	.....	36 x wba ^{2/}	.....	360.00	.....
D.C.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW ^{2/}	2 quarters	450.00	300.00
Fla.	20 weeks ^{3/}	(3)	(1)	400.00	.....
Ga.	.....	36 x wba	2 quarters	432.00	175.00
Hawaii	14 weeks ^{2/}	30 x wba	(1)	150.00	.....
Idaho	.....	1-1/4 x HQW	2 quarters	520.01	416.01
Ill.	.....	Flat	\$225 in qtr. outside HQ	800.00	.....
Ind.	.....	Flat	\$300 in last 2 qtrs.	500.00	.....
Iowa	.....	Flat	\$100 in a qtr. other than HQ	300.00	200.00
Kans.	.....	30 x wba	2 quarters	540.00	.....
Ky.	.....	1-3/8 x HQW	8 x wba in last 2 qtrs.	343.75	250.00
La.	.....	30 x wba	.....	300.00	.....
Maine	.....	Flat	.....	600.00	.....
Md.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW ^{2/5/}	2 quarters	360.00	192.01
Mass.	.....	Flat	.....	1,200.00	.....
Mich.	14 weeks ^{2/}	(7)	(1)	350.14	.....
Minn.	18 weeks ^{2/}	(7)	(1)	540.00	.....
Miss.	.....	36 x wba	2 quarters	360.00	^{11/} 160.00
Mo.	.....	40 x wba	2 quarters	480.00	300.00
Mont.	.....	(13)	(13)	455.00	299.00
Nebr.	.....	Flat	\$200 in each of 2 qtrs.	600.00	200.00
Nev.	.....	33 x wba ^{2/}	.....	528.00	375.01
N.H.	.....	Flat	\$100 in each of 2 qtrs.	600.00	.....
N.J.	17 weeks ^{2/9/}	(7)	(1)	255.00	.....
N.Mex.	.....	1-1/4 x HQW	(1)	422.41	338.01
N.Y.	20 weeks ^{2/8/}	(7)	(1)	600.00	.....
N.C.	.....	Flat	3/10 of wages ^{5/} outside HQ	550.00	.....
N.Dak.	.....	40 x wba	2 quarters	600.00	.....
Ohio	20 weeks ^{2/}	(7)	(1)	400.00	.....
Okla.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW ^{2/}	(1)	500.00	125.00
Oreg.	18 weeks ^{2/}	(7)	(1)	700.00	.....

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

TABLE 301.--WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

State	Qualifying formula			Wages required for minimum benefit	
	Employment	Wages	Distribution of wages	Base period	High quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pa.	.....	32+-36 x wba ^{2/6/}	1/5 of wages out- side HQ.	\$440.00	\$120.00
P.R.	.....	21+-30 x wba ^{2/}	2 quarters ^{10/}	150.00	^{10/} 50.00
R.I.	20 weeks ^{7/9/}	(^{7/}) (^{9/})	(^{1/})	400.00	.....
S.C.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	(^{1/})	300.00	180.00
S.Dak.	.....	.....	10 x wba outside HQ	590.00	400.00
Tenn.	.....	36 x wba ^{1/}	(^{1/})	504.00	338.01
Tex.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW ^{9/}	(^{1/})	500.00	125.00
Utah	19 weeks ^{7/}	(^{7/})	(^{1/})	700.00	.....
Vt.	20 weeks ^{7/}	(^{7/})	(^{1/})	600.00	.....
Va.	.....	36 x wba	2 quarters	720.00	.....
Wash.	16 weeks ^{4/}	.....	.....	^{4/} 1,250.00	.....
W.Va.	.....	Flat	.....	700.00	.....
Wis.	18 weeks	(^{7/})	(^{1/})	792.18	.....
Wyo.	^{7/8/12/} 20 weeks ^{7/}	.....	(^{1/})	800.00	200.00

^{1/}Wages in at least 2 quarters automatic requirement for all claimants. Additional requirement for claimants at maximum wba; 1.4 x hqw (Tennessee). Alabama claimants not qualifying for minimum wba will be eligible if paid \$350 in HQ for insured work on other than part-time basis.

^{2/}If claimant failed to meet qualifying requirement for wba computed on his HQW but does meet the qualifying requirement for next lower bracket, he is eligible for lower weekly benefit; District of Columbia provides a stepdown of 2 brackets, Maryland, 3 brackets, Pennsylvania, 4 brackets, and Delaware, 5 brackets; Puerto Rico has an unlimited stepdown provision.

^{3/}Requirement, expressed as 20 times an aww of at least \$20 in BP, is equivalent to 20 weeks of employment with wages averaging at least \$20.

^{4/}Claimant must have total wages of 15% of average annual wage rounded to next lower multiple of \$50, and either (1) 16 weeks of employment with the wages of 15% of average wage or (2) 600 hours of employment.

^{5/}The multiple (1-1/2) is not applied to the individual's HQW in Maryland, but the qualifying amount, shown in a schedule, is computed at the upper limit of each wage bracket (assuming a normal interval at the maximum benefit amount). In North Carolina the qualifying amount is a multiple (3/10) of the lower limit of each wage bracket appearing in the benefit schedule.

^{6/}If BPW are less than \$600, claimant must have earned wages in 18 weeks.

^{7/}Weeks of employment with wages of at least \$25.01 (Michigan), \$15 (New Jersey), \$20 (Ohio, Rhode Island and Utah), and \$30 (Minnesota and Vermont); with average wage of at least \$30 (New York), \$20 (Oregon) and \$44.01 (Wisconsin); with at least 20 hours of work (Wyoming). In Hawaii, no weekly amount specified.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 301 continued)

8/ If claimant does not meet regular qualifying requirement, he can qualify in New York if he has 15 weeks of employment in the 52-week period and a total of 40 weeks of employment in the 104-week period preceding the BY; and in Wisconsin, if he has 14 weeks of employment in the 52-week period and a total of 55 weeks in the 52-week period plus any BP which ended not more than 10 weeks before the start of the 52-week period.

9/ Alternative flat-amount requirement of \$1,350 in BP (New Jersey); \$4,200 in BP (Oklahoma); and \$1,200 in BP (Rhode Island); 2/3 of the maximum amount of wages as defined in the FICA (Texas).

10/ Agricultural workers may qualify on the basis of earnings in a single CQ.

11/ HQW must not be less than 16 times minimum wba which is computed annually.

12/ Noncovered employment may be used to qualify, but not to increase benefits, provided individual had 10 or more but less than 18 weeks of covered employment and earned \$1,000 or more in wages for noncovered work in Wisconsin.

13/ HQW plus 13 x wba outside HQ.

BENEFITS

TABLE 302.—ADDITIONAL QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS IN SUCCESSIVE BENEFIT YEARS

State (1)	Wages (amount times wba unless otherwise indicated)			Wages must be in insured work (5)
	Subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year (2)	Subsequent to date of last valid claim (3)	Other (4)	
Ala.	8	.....	.....	X
Alaska	8	.....	.....	.....
Ariz.	8	.....	.....	.....
Ark.	.....	6	.....	X
Calif.	.....	.....	Qualifying wages <u>1/</u>	.....
Colo.	\$750	.....	.....	.....
Conn.	10 <u>3/</u>	.....	.....	X
Del.	.....	10	.....	.....
D.C.	10	.....	.....	.....
Fla.	3	.....	.....	.....
Ga.	8 <u>2/</u>	.....	.....	X
Hawaii <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	3	.....	.....	.....
Ill.	3 <u>2/</u>	.....	.....	.....
Ind.	.....	.....	(6)	.....
Iowa	\$100	.....	.....	X
Kans.	.....	8	.....	X
Ky.	.....	.....	8 <u>1/</u>	.....
La.	6 <u>3/</u>	.....	.....	.....
Maine	8	.....	.....	.....
Md.	10	.....	.....	.....
Mass. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mich. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minn. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	X
Miss.	8	.....	.....	.....
Mo.	.....	5 <u>3/</u>	.....	X
Mont. <u>4/</u>	6 <u>3/</u>	.....	.....	.....
Nebr. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nev.	3	.....	.....	.....
N.H. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.J. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.Mex. <u>4/</u>	6 <u>3/</u>	.....	.....	X
N.Y. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.C.	10	.....	.....	X
N.Dak. <u>4/</u>	.....	10	.....	X
Ohio <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okla.	6	.....	.....	.....
Oreg.	6	.....	.....	.....
Pa.	6	.....	.....	.....
P.R.	\$50	.....	.....	.....
R.I. <u>4/</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
S.C.	8	.....	.....	X <u>5/</u>
S.Dak.	4	.....	.....	.....
Tenn.	5	.....	.....	X <u>5/</u>
Tex.	\$250	.....	.....	.....

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

TABLE 302.—ADDITIONAL QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS IN SUCCESSIVE BENEFIT YEARS (CONT.)

State	Wages (amount times wba unless otherwise indicated)			work
	Subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year	Subsequent to date of last valid claim	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Utah ^{4/}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vt. ^{4/}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Va.	30 days work	.....	.....	.....
Wash.	.....	.....	6 ^{1/}	.....
W.Va.	8	.....	.....	X
Wis. ^{4/}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyo. ^{4/}	.....	.....	.....	.....

^{1/} Within preceding BY, Calif.; in last 6 months of BP, Wash.; last 2 quarters of BP, Ky.

^{2/} Wages must be in bona fide work.

^{3/} Or 3/13th of hqw, whichever is lesser, La., Mont. and N. Mex.; or 10 x the wba in noncovered work Mo.; or \$300, whichever is greater, Conn.

^{4/} No additional requirement since the lag period, if any, between BP and BY is too short to qualify for a second BY (sec. 305).

^{5/} In S.C. insured work must be performed with a single employer.

^{6/} \$300 required in last two quarters of base period.

BENEFITS

TABLE 303.--WAITING-PERIOD REQUIREMENTS

State	Initial waiting period (weeks)		In new benefit year		State	Initial waiting period (weeks)		In new benefit year	
	Total unem- ploy- ment ^{1/}	Partial unem- ploy- ment ^{1/}	Not to inter- rupt consec. weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year		Total unem- ploy- ment ^{1/}	Partial unem- ploy- ment ^{1/}	Not to inter- rupt consec. weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ala.	0	1	X	. . . .	Mont.	1	(⁴)	X	. . . .
Alaska	1	1	X	. . . .	Nebr.	1	1	X	X
Ariz.	1	1	X	X	Nev.	0	0	. . . .	. . . .
Ark.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .	N.H.	0	0	. . . .	. . . .
Calif.	1	1	X	X	N.J.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	. . . .	. . . .
Colo.	1	1	X	. . . .	N.Mex.	1	1	X	. . . .
Conn.	0	0	. . . .	. . . .	N.Y.	<u>5/6/1</u>	<u>5/6/2-4</u>	. . . .	. . . .
Del.	0	0	. . . .	. . . .	N.C.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .
D.C.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .	N.Dak.	1	1	X	. . . .
Fla.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .	Ohio	1	1	. . . .	. . . .
Ga.	<u>10/1</u>	<u>10/1</u>	. . . .	. . . .	Okla.	1	1	X	. . . .
Hawaii	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	X	. . . .	Oreg.	<u>3/6/1</u>	<u>3/6/1</u>	X	. . . .
Idaho	1	1	X	X	Pa.	<u>3/6/1</u>	<u>3/6/1</u>	. . . .	. . . .
Ill.	1	1	X	X	P.R.	<u>6/1</u>	<u>6/1</u>	X	. . . .
Ind.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .	R.I.	<u>6/1</u>	<u>6/1</u>	X	X
Iowa	<u>3/1</u>	<u>2/3/2</u>	. . . .	. . . .	S.C.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .
Kans.	<u>2/1</u>	<u>2/1</u>	. . . .	. . . .	S.Dak.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .
Ky.	<u>3/0</u>	<u>3/0</u>	. . . .	. . . .	Tenn.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	X	. . . .
La.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	X	. . . .	Tex.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	. . . .	. . . .
Maine	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	X	X	Utah	1	1	. . . .	. . . .
Md.	0	0	. . . .	. . . .	Vt.	1	1	X	. . . .
Mass.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	X	X	Va.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .
Mich.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	X	. . . .	Wash.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .
Minn.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	. . . .	. . . .	W.Va.	<u>3/1</u>	(⁷)	. . . .	. . . .
Miss.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	X	X	Wis.	<u>3/1</u>	1	. . . .	. . . .
Mo.	<u>3/1</u>	<u>3/1</u>	. . . .	. . . .	Wyo.	1	1	. . . .	. . . .

^{1/}See sec. 300 for definition of total and partial unemployment.

^{2/}Week of partial unemployment meets waiting-period requirement if followed by week of total unemployment.

^{3/}Waiting week becomes compensable after 12 consec. weeks of compensable unemployment immediately following waiting period (Hawaii); after 5 such weeks (Iowa); after 4 such weeks (Maine); after 9 such weeks (Mo.); after 3 such weeks (N.J.); after 6 consec. weeks of unemployment (La.); claimant laid off more than 3 calendar weeks but reemployed in 13 weeks entitled in BY to 1 additional payment of full wba for last week of unemployment in which he is eligible for benefits

(Footnotes continued on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes continued for Table 303)

(at full or one-half wba) or waiting week credit immediately preceding first acceptance of full-time employment (Mich.); after receipt of benefits equaling 4 times the wba (Pa. and Tex.); if claimant becomes employed with other than a BP employer for at least 4 of first 10 weeks of BY and earns wages of 4 times his wba (Wis.); if reemployed full time after 4 wks. benefits paid (Minn.).

4/No payment of partial benefits as such; see Table 306.

5/Waiting period is 4 effective days, either wholly within week of an original valid claim or partly within such week and partly within BY initiated by such claim.

6/Waiting period may be suspended if unemployment results directly from disaster for which Governor has declared a state of emergency.

7/Waiting-period requirement is in terms of total unemployment only; no waiting period required for benefits for partial unemployment.

8/Provided claimant was fully employed for less than 4 days and earned less than his wba.

9/Claimant may elect to receive one-half his first wba during waiting period with that amount deducted from next weekly benefit payment.

10/Waiting week waived for claimants unemployed through no fault of their own.

TABLE 304.--WEEKLY BENEFITS FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

State	Method of Computing ^{1/}	Rounding to--	Minimum weekly benefit ^{2/}	Maximum weekly benefit ^{2/}	Minimum wage credits required			
					For minimum		For maximum	
					High quarter (6)	Base period (7)	High quarter (8)	Base period (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
High-quarter formula ^{3/}								
Ala.	1/26 ^{1/}	Nearest \$	\$15.00	\$68.00	^{1/} \$350.00	\$525.00	\$1,755.01	\$2,632.51
Ariz.	1/25	Nearest \$	10.00	60.00	250.00	375.00	1,487.50	2,231.25
Ark.	1/26	Higher \$	15.00	79.00	112.50	450.00	2,028.01	2,370.00
Calif.	1/24-1/27	Higher \$	25.00	90.00	187.50	750.00	2,748.00	2,748.00
Colo.	1/22 ^{4/}	Higher \$	25.00	93.00	187.50	750.00	^{7/} 2,392.13	^{7/} 9,568.52
Conn.	1/26+d.a.	Higher \$	15.00-20.00	92.00-138.00	150.00	600.00	2,366.01	2,760.00
Del.	1/25	Higher \$	10.00	85.00	90.00	360.00	2,100.13	3,060.00
D.C.	1/23+d.a.	Higher \$	13.00-14.00	^{2/} 117.00	300.00	450.00	2,668.01	4,002.01
Ga.	1/25	Higher \$	12.00	65.00	175.00	432.00	1,600.00	2,340.00
Hawaii	1/25	Higher \$	5.00	98.00	37.50	150.00	2,425.01	2,940.00
Idaho	1/26	Higher \$	17.00	78.00	416.01	520.01	2,002.01	2,502.51
Ill.	1/20-1/25 ^{1/}	Nearest \$	^{2/} 10.00	^{2/} 60.00-105.00	200.00	800.00	^{2/} 1,534.26	^{2/} 1,759.26
Ind.	1/25+d.a. ^{1/}	Higher \$	^{2/} 20.00	^{2/} 50.00-75.00	150.00	500.00	^{2/} 1,225.01	^{2/} 1,225.01
Iowa.	1/20	Nearest \$	10.00	75.00	200.00	300.00	1,490.00	1,590.00
Kans.	1/25	Higher \$	^{6/} 18.00	73.00	135.00	540.00	1,800.00	2,190.00
Ky.	1/23	Nearest \$	12.00	70.00	250.00	343.75	1,598.51	2,197.95
La.	1/20-1/25	Higher \$	10.00	70.00	75.00	300.00	1,725.01	2,100.00
Maine	1/22	Nearest \$	12.00	65.00	253.00	600.00	1,419.00	1,419.00
Md.	1/24+d.a.	Higher \$	10.00-13.00	^{2/} 78.00	192.01	360.00	1,848.01	2,808.00
Miss.	1/26	Higher \$	10.00	49.00	160.00	360.00	1,248.01	1,764.00
Mo.	1/25	Higher \$	12.00	67.00	300.00	480.00	1,650.01	2,680.00
Mont.	1/26	Nearest \$	12.00	65.00	299.00	455.00	1,677.00	2,522.00
Nebr.	1/19-1/23	Nearest \$2	12.00	68.00	200.00	600.00	1,600.01	1,800.00
Nev.	1/25	Higher \$	16.00	80.00	375.01	528.00	1,975.01	2,640.00
N.Mex.	1/26	Higher \$	^{6/} 14.00	67.00	338.01	422.51	1,716.01	2,145.01
N.Dak.	1/26	Higher \$	15.00	68.00	150.00	600.00	1,742.01	2,720.00
Okla.	1/26	Higher \$	16.00	60.00	125.00	500.00	1,534.01	2,301.01
Pa.	1/21-1/25 ^{9/}	Nearest \$	12.00-17.00	96.00-104.00	120.00	440.00	2,363.00	3,800.00
P.R. ^{5/}	1/15-1/26	Nearest \$	7.00	50.00	50.00	150.00	1,274.01	1,500.00
S.C.	1/26 ^{4/}	Higher \$	10.00	83.00	180.00	300.00	2,132.01	3,198.01

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

TABLE 304.--WEEKLY BENEFITS FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

State	Method of Computing ^{1/}	Rounding to--	Minimum weekly benefit ^{2/}	Maximum weekly benefit ^{2/}	Minimum wage credits required			
					For minimum		For maximum	
					High quarter	Base period	High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
S.Dak.	1/22	Higher \$	\$19.00	\$59.00	\$400.00	\$590.00	\$1,276.22	\$1,866.22
Tenn.	1/26	Higher \$	14.00	62.00	338.01	504.00	1,586.01	2,232.00
Tex.	1/25	Higher \$	15.00	63.00	125.00	500.00	1,550.25	2,325.02
Utah	1/26	Higher \$	10.00	87.00	175.00	700.00	2,236.00	2,356.00
Va.	1/25	Higher \$	20.00	70.00	180.00	720.00	1,725.01	2,520.00
Wash.	1/25	Nearest \$	17.00	81.00	300.00	1,200.00	2,012.50	2,012.50
Wyo.	1/25	Higher \$	10.00	67.00	200.00	800.00	1,650.01	^{7/} 1,650.01
Annual-wage formula								
Alaska	2.3-1.1+d.a.	Nearest \$	\$18.00-23.00	\$90.00-120.00	. . .	\$750.00	. . . .	\$8,500.00
N.H.	2.3-1.2	Nearest \$	14.00	80.00	. . .	600.00	. . . .	6,600.00
N.C.	2.0-1.1	Nearest \$2	12.00	64.00	. . .	550.00	. . . .	7,400.00
Oreg.	1.25	Nearest \$	23.00	76.00	. . .	700.00	. . . .	6,040.00
W.Va.	1.6-0.8	Nearest \$	12.00	84.00	. . .	700.00	. . . .	11,000.00
Average-weekly-wage formula								
Fla.	50	Higher \$	\$10.00	\$64.00	. . .	^{8/} \$400.00	. . . .	^{8/} \$2,520.20
Mass. ^{3/}	50+d.a.	Higher \$	19.00-25.00	90.00-135.00	. . .	1,200.00	. . . .	1,200.00
Mich.	63-55+d.a. ^{1/}	Higher \$	^{2/} 16.00-18.00	56.00-92.00	. . .	^{8/} 350.14	. . . .	^{8/} 1,400.14
Minn.	50	Nearest \$	15.00	85.00	. . .	^{8/} 540.00	. . . .	^{8/} 3,042.00
N.J.	66 2/3	Higher \$	10.00	85.00	. . .	^{8/} 255.00	. . . .	^{8/} 2,142.17
N.Y.	67-50	Nearest \$	20.00	75.00	. . .	^{8/} 600.00	. . . .	^{8/} 2,980.00
Ohio	50+d.a. ^{1/}	Higher \$	10.00-16.00	77.00-114.00	. . .	^{8/} 400.00	. . . .	^{8/} 3,040.20
R.I.	55+d.a.	Higher \$	12.00-17.00	82.00-102.00	. . .	^{8/} 400.00	. . . .	^{8/} 2,981.80
Vt.	50	Nearest \$	15.00	77.00	. . .	^{8/} 600.00	. . . .	^{8/} 3,060.00
Wis.	50	Higher \$	^{6/} 23.00	92.00	. . .	^{8/} 792.18	. . . .	^{8/} 3,276.18

(Footnotes on next page)

(Footnotes for Table 304)

1/ When State uses a weighted high-quarter formula, annual-wage formula or average-weekly-wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are taken at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When additional payments are provided for claimants with dependents, the fractions and percentages shown apply to the basic benefit amounts. In Ill. where amounts above maximum basic benefit are limited to claimants who have dependents and also have earnings in excess of amount applicable to the maximum basic benefit, the HQ fractions for such amounts are 1/25-1/26. In Ind., benefit amounts of \$50-\$75 are available only to claimants with 1-4 dependents and HQ and BPW in excess of those required for the maximum basic wba. In Mich. and Ohio, benefit amounts above the maximum are generally available only to claimants in family or dependency classes whose aww are higher than that required for the maximum basic benefit amount. In Ala. claimants not qualifying for minimum wba nevertheless will be eligible if they were paid \$350 for insured work on other than a part-time basis in their HQ and have \$525 in BPW.

2/ When 2 amounts are given, higher figure includes dependents' allowances. Augmented amount for minimum weekly benefit includes allowance for 1 dependent child; in Mich. for 1 dependent child or 2 dependents other than a child. In Ill. and Ind. to claimants with HQW in excess of those required for maximum basic wba. Augmented amount for maximum weekly benefit includes allowances for maximum number of dependents; in D.C. and Md. same maximum with or without dependents. In Ill. and Ind. wage credits shown apply to claimants with no dependents; with maximum dependents, Ill. requires HQW of \$2,704.26 and BPW of \$2,929.26; Ind. requires \$1,850.01 in both the HQ and BP.

3/ For individuals with an aww of \$66 or less, benefit formula in Mass. is based on a weighted schedule of approximately 1/21-1/26 of HQW. An aww formula is used for all other claimants.

4/ Wba expressed in law as percent of aww in HQ: in Colo. 60% of 1/13 of HQW; 50% in S.C. (aww defined as 1/13 of HQW). Colo. provides an alternate method of computation for claimants who would otherwise qualify for a wba equal to 50% or more of the statewide aww if this yields a greater amount--50% of 1/52 of BPW with a maximum of 60% of statewide aww in selected industries.

5/ Separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments, based on annual earnings, ranging between \$7 and \$26.

6/ Minimum computed annually in N.Mex. at 10% and Oreg. 15% of aww. In Kans. and Wis. minimum computed at 25% of maximum wba - Kans. computed annually and Wis. semiannually.

7/ Amount shown for HQW is 1/4 BPW needed to qualify for maximum benefit; determination of maximum benefit based on 50% of 1/52 of claimant's BPW with no specified amount of HQW required, Colo., BP requirement includes, in addition to wages shown, 7 additional weeks of work with 20 hours in each week, Wyo.

8/ In Mich. figured as 14 x lower limit of minimum aww bracket (applicable to all claimants) and of maximum wage bracket applicable to claimants with no dependents (with dependents, \$1,501.92-\$2,316.44, depending on family class). In Fla., N.Y., Ohio, R.I. and Vt. 20 x lower limits of minimum and maximum aww brackets; in N.J. 17 times; and in Wis. 18 times. In Minn. 18 x lower limit of maximum aww bracket.

9/ Or 50% of full-time weekly wage, if greater.

BENEFITS

BENEFITS

TABLE 305.--FLEXIBLE MAXIMUM PROVISIONS, 29 STATES*

State	Method of Computation					Percent of State aww	Effective date of new amounts
	Annually as % of aww in covered employment in			Semiannually as % of aww in covered employment			
	Preceding calendar year	12 months ending March 31	12 months ending June 30	12 months ending 6 months before effective date	Selected industries in State		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ark.	X	.	.	.	.	66-2/3	July 1
Colo.	.	.	.	.	X	60	Jan. 1 & July 1
Conn.	.	.	X	.	.	<u>1/</u> 60	1st Sunday in Oct.
D.C.	.	.	X	.	.	66-2/3	Jan. 1
Hawaii	.	.	X	.	.	66-2/3	Jan. 1
Idaho	X	.	.	.	.	60	1st Sunday in July
Iowa	X	.	.	.	.	55	1st Sunday in July
Kans.	X	.	.	.	.	55	July 1
Ky.	X	.	.	.	.	50	July 1
Maine	X	.	.	.	.	52	June 1
Mass.	.	X	.	.	.	57.5	1st Sunday in Oct.
Mont.	X	.	.	.	.	50	July 1
Nev.	X	.	.	.	.	50	July 1
N.J.	X	.	.	.	.	50	Jan. 1
N.Mex.	.	.	X	.	.	50	1st Sunday in Jan.
N.C.	X	.	.	.	.	50	August 1
N.Dak.	X	.	.	.	.	55	1st Sunday in July
Oreg.	X	.	.	.	.	<u>4/</u> 50	Week of July 4 ^{4/}
Pa.	X	.	.	.	.	60	Jan. 1
P.R.	X	.	.	.	.	60	July 1
R.I.	X	.	.	.	.	60	July 1
S.C.	X	.	.	.	.	66-2/3	July 1
S.Dak.	X	.	.	.	.	<u>3/</u> 52	July 1
Utah	X	.	.	.	.	65	1st Sunday in July
Vt.	X	.	.	.	.	<u>2/</u> 50	1st Sunday in July
Wash.	X	.	.	.	.	50	1st Sunday in July
W.Va.	X	.	.	.	.	55	July 1
Wis.	.	.	.	X	.	60	Jan. 1 & July 1
Wyo.	X	.	.	.	.	50	July 1

(Footnotes on next page)

BENEFITS

*Excludes Ohio which adjusts the maximum wba each July 1, effective July 1, 1972, in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period ending the preceding April.

1/ Based on aww of production and related workers. May not be increased by more than \$6 in any year.

2/ 50% + \$9.

3/ Effective July 1, 1974, 56%, S.Dak.

4/ Effective Sept. 30, 1974, 55%. For 1974 new amount becomes effective Sept. 30.

BENEFITS

TABLE 306.—WEEKLY BENEFITS FOR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

State	Definition of partial unemployment: week of less than full-time work if earnings are less than	Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment	State	Definition of partial unemployment: week of less than full-time work if earnings are less than	Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ala.	wba.	\$6	N.H.	wba.	1/5 of wba.
Alaska	Basic wba + greater of \$10 or 1/2 basic wba.	Greater of \$10 or 1/2 wba.	N.J.	wba + greater of \$5 or 1/5 wba.	Greater of \$5 or 1/5 wba.
Ariz.	wba.	\$10	N.Mex.	wba.	1/5 wba.
Ark.	wba + 2/5 wba.	2/5 wba.	N.Y.	$\frac{2}{5}$ wba + $\frac{1}{2}$ wba. ^{1/}	$\frac{2}{5}$ wba.
Calif.	wba.	\$12	N.C.	wba. ^{1/}	1/2 wba.
Colo.	wba.	1/4 wba.	N.Dak.	wba.	1/2 wba.
Conn.	1-1/2 x basic wba.	1/3 wages.	Ohio	wba.	1/5 wba.
Del.	Wba + greater of \$10 or 30% of wba.	Greater of \$10 or 30% of wba.	Okla.	wba + \$7.	\$7
D.C.	Basic wba.	2/5 wba.	Oreg.	wba.	1/3 wba.
Fla.	wba.	\$5	Pa.	wba + greater of \$6 or 40% wba.	Greater of \$6 or 40% wba.
Ga.	wba + \$8.	\$8	P.R.	2 x wba $\frac{1}{2}$ basic wba + \$5.	wba.
Hawaii	wba.	\$2	R.I.	wba.	\$5
Idaho	wba + 1/2 wba.	1/2 wba.	S.C.	wba + 1/2 wba.	1/4 wba.
Ill.	wba.	\$7	S.Dak.	wba.	1/2 wages up to 1/2 wba.
Ind.	wba.	Greater of \$3 or 1/5 wba from other than base-period ER's.	Tenn.	wba.	\$5
Iowa	wba + \$3.	\$6	Tex.	wba + greater of \$5 or 1/4 wba.	Greater of \$5 or 1/4 wba.
Kans.	wba.	\$8	Utah	wba.	Lesser of \$12 or 1/2 wba from other than regular ER.
Ky.	1-1/4 x wba.	1/5 wages.	Vt.	wba + \$10.	\$15 + \$3 per dep. up to 5.
La.	wba.	1/2 wba.			
Maine	wba + \$5.	\$10			
Md.	Augmented wba.	\$10			
Mass.	Basic wba + \$10.	\$10	Va.	wba.	Greater of \$10 or 1/3 wba.
Mich.	wba.	Up to 1/2 wba ^{3/}			
Minn.	wba.	\$25 ¹			
Miss.	wba.	\$5	Wash.	1-1/3 x wba + \$5.	1/4 wages over \$5.
Mo.	wba + \$10.	\$10	W.Va.	wba + \$15.	\$15
Mont.	(⁴)	(⁴)	Wis.	wba.	Up to 1/2 wba. ^{3/}
Nebr.	wba.	Up to 1/2 wba ^{3/}			
Nev.	wba.	1/4 wages.	Wyo.	Basic wba.	\$10

(Footnotes on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 306)

1/ In N.C. week of less than the equivalent of 3 customary scheduled full-time days. In P.R. week in which wages, or remuneration from self-employment, are less than twice claimant's wba.

2/ Benefits are paid at the rate of $1/4$ the wba for each effective day within a week beginning on Monday. Effective day defined as 4th and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week in which claimant earns not more than \$75.

3/ Full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than $1/2$ weekly benefit; $1/2$ wba if wages are $1/2$ weekly benefit but less than weekly benefit.

4/ No provision for partial unemployment. An individual is considered totally unemployed in a week in which he has remuneration of less than twice his wba and no more than 12 hours of work.

BENEFITS

TABLE 307.--DEPENDENTS INCLUDED UNDER PROVISIONS FOR DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES, 11 STATES

State	Dependent child ^{1/} under age specified	Older ^{1/} child not able to work	Nonworking dependent				Number of de- pendents fixed for BY
			Wife	Husband	Parent ^{1/}	Brother or sister	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Alaska	<u>3/</u> 18	X	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X
Conn.	18	X	X	X	. . .	. . . .
D.C.	<u>16</u>	X	X <u>4/</u>	X <u>4/</u>	X <u>4/</u>	X <u>4/</u>	X
Ill.	<u>3/</u> 18	X	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	. . .	. . . .
Ind.	18	. . . .	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	. . .	. . . .	X
Md.	<u>16</u>	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X
Mass. ^{2/}	<u>3/</u> 18	X	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X
Mich.	<u>3/</u> 18	X	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>4/</u>	X <u>4/</u>	X
Ohio	18	X	X <u>5/</u>	X <u>5/</u>	. . .	. . . .	X
Pa.	18	X	X	X	. . .	. . . .
R.I.	18	X	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	X

^{1/}Child includes stepchild by statute in all States except Mass.; adopted child by statute in Alaska, Ill., Ind., Md., Mich., and R.I.; and by interpretation in Mass. and Ohio. Parent includes stepparent in the D.C. and legal parent in Mich.

^{2/}Only dependents residing within the U.S., its Territories and possessions.

^{3/}Child must be unmarried (Alaska and, by interpretation, Mass.); must have received more than half the cost of support from claimant for at least 90 consec. days or for the duration of the parental relationship (Ill., Ind., and Mich.).

^{4/}Not able to work because of age or physical disability or physical or mental infirmity. In Mich. parents over age 65 or permanently disabled for gainful employment, brother or sister under 18, orphaned or whose living parents are dependents.

^{5/}Spouse must be currently ineligible for benefits in the State because of insufficient BP wages (Ill. and Ind.); must have earned less than \$21 in week prior to the beginning of the BY (Mich.); may not be claimed as dependent if his average weekly income is in excess of 25% of the claimant's aww or \$30 (Ohio).

BENEFITS

TABLE 308.--ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS, 11 STATES

State	Weekly allowance per dependent	Limitation on weekly allowances	Minimum weekly benefit		Maximum weekly benefit		Full allowance for week of partial benefits	Maximum potential benefits	
			Basic benefit	Maximum allowance	Basic benefit	Maximum allowance		Without dependents	With dependents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alaska	\$10	Lesser of wba or \$30	\$18	\$18	\$90	\$30	Yes	\$2,520	^{1/} \$3,360
Conn.	\$5	1/2 wba	15	7	92	⁴⁶	Yes	2,392	3,588
D.C.	^{1/2} \$1	^{2/} \$3	13	³	117	^{2/0}	Yes	3,978	^{2/} 3,978
Ill.	\$1-\$22 ^{3/}	Schedule \$1-\$45 ^{3/}	10	^{3/0}	60	^{3/45}	No ^{4/}	1,560	2,730
Ind.	\$1-\$7 ^{3/}	Schedule \$1-\$25 ^{3/}	20	^{3/0}	50	^{3/25}	No ^{4/}	1,300	1,950
Md.	\$3	\$12 ^{2/}	10	12	78	^{2/0}	Yes ^{5/}	2,028	^{2/} 2,028
Mass.	\$6	1/2 wba	19	10	90	45	Yes	2,700	4,050
Mich.	\$1-\$11 ^{6/}	Schedule \$1-\$36 ^{6/}	16	8	56	36	No ^{4/}	1,456	2,392
Ohio	\$1-\$10 ^{6/}	\$37 ^{6/}	10	6-8	77	37	Yes	2,002	2,964
Pa.	^{5/6} \$5	\$8	12	8	96	8	No	2,880	3,120
R.I.	\$5	\$20	12	20	82	20	Yes	2,132	^{1/} 2,652

^{1/} Assuming maximum weeks for total unemployment; weeks of partial unemployment could increase this amount because full allowance is paid for each week of partial unemployment.

^{2/} Same maximum wba with or without dep. allowances. Claimants at lower wba may have benefits increased by dep. allowances.

^{3/} Limited to claimants with HQW in excess of \$1,560.25 and 1-4 dep. (Ill.) and to claimants with HQW in excess of \$1,250 and 1-4 dep. (Ind.). See text for details.

^{4/} Dep. allowances considered as part of wba. See Table 306 for weekly benefits for partial unemployment.

^{5/} Not more than 26 payments for dep. may be made in any one BY.

^{6/} Benefits paid to claimants with dep. are determined by schedule according to the aww and family class (Mich. and Ohio). See text for details. Pa. provides \$3 for one other dependent.

TABLE 309.--DURATION OF BENEFITS IN A BENEFIT YEAR

State (1)	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment ^{1/} (2)	Minimum potential benefits ^{2/3/}		Maximum potential benefits ^{3/}			
		Amount (3)	Weeks (4)	Amount ^{4/} (5)	Weeks (6)	Wage credits required	
						High quarter (7)	Base period (8)
Uniform potential duration for all eligible claimants							
Hawaii	.....	<u>3/</u> \$130.00	<u>3/</u> 26	<u>3/</u> \$2,548.00	<u>3/</u> 26	\$2,425.01	\$2,940.00
Md.	.....	260.00	26	<u>4/</u> 2,028.00	26	1,848.01	2,808.00
N.H.	.....	364.00	26	2,080.00	26	(⁶)	6,600.00
N.Y.	.....	520.00	26	1,950.00	26	(⁷)	<u>2/7/</u> 2,980.00
N.C.	.....	312.00	26	1,664.00	26	(⁶)	7,400.00
Pa.	.....	360.00	30	2,880.00-3,120.00	30	2,363.00	3,800.00
P.R.	.....	<u>3/</u> 140.00	<u>3/</u> 20	<u>3/</u> 1,000.00	<u>3/</u> 20	1,274.01	1,500.00
Vt.	.....	390.00	26	2,002.00	26	(⁷)	<u>2/</u> 3,060.00
W.Va.	.....	312.00	26	2,184.00	26	(⁶)	11,000.00
Maximum potential duration varying with wage credits or weeks of employment							
Ala.	1/3	\$175.00	11+	\$1,768.00	26	\$1,755.01	\$5,302.51
Alaska	34-31 percent ^{1/}	252.00	14	2,520.00-3,360.00	28	(⁶)	8,500.00
Ariz.	1/3	125.00	12+	1,560.00	26	1,487.50	4,678.51
Ark.	1/3	150.00	10	<u>3/</u> 2,054.00	<u>3/</u> 26	2,028.01	6,159.01
Calif.	1/2	<u>3/</u> 375.00	<u>3/</u> 12+-15	<u>3/</u> 2,340.00	<u>3/</u> 26	2,748.00	4,678.01
Colo.	1/3 ^{8/}	250.00	7+-10	2,418.00	26	<u>5/</u> 2,392.13	<u>5/</u> 9,568.52
Conn.	3/4	<u>3/</u> 390.00	<u>3/</u> 26	<u>3/</u> 2,392.00-3,588.00	<u>3/</u> 26	2,366.01	<u>10/</u> 3,189.33
Del.	47 percent	170.00	17	<u>4/</u> 2,210.00	26	2,100.13	4,700.01
D.C.	1/2	225.00	17+	<u>4/</u> 3,978.00	34	2,668.01	7,954.01
Fla.	1/2 week of employment.	100.00	10	1,664.00	26	(⁷)	<u>2/</u> 6,552.52
Ga.	1/4	108.00	9	1,690.00	26	<u>9/</u> 1,657.50	6,630.00
Idaho	(¹)	170.00	10	2,028.00	26	2,002.01	6,506.53
Ill.	33-52 percent ^{1/}	260.00	<u>2/</u> 10-26	1,560.00-2,730.00	26	<u>10/</u> 1,534.26	2,975.00
Ind.	1/4 ^{8/}	125.00	12+-6+	1,300.00-1,950.00	26	<u>9/10/</u> 1,225.01	<u>10/</u> 5,200.00
Iowa	1/3	100.00	10	1,950.00	26	1,490.00	5,850.00
Kans.	1/3	180.00	10	1,898.00	26	1,800.01	5,691.01
Ky.	1/3	180.00	15	1,820.00	26	1,598.51	5,458.51

(Table continued on next page)

TABLE 309.--DURATION OF BENEFITS IN A BENEFIT YEAR (CONTINUED)

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment ^{1/}	Minimum potential benefits ^{2/3/}		Maximum potential benefits ^{3/}			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount ^{4/}	Weeks	Wage credits required	
						High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
La.	2/5	\$120.00	12	\$1,960.00	28	\$1,725.01	\$4,897.51
Maine	50-33-1/3 percent	300.00	<u>1/</u> 11+-25	1,690.00	26	1,419.00	5,068.51
Mass.	36 percent	432.00	4+-22+	2,700.00-4,050.00	30	(?)	<u>7/</u> 7,497.25
Mich.	3/4 week of employment.	176.00	11	1,456.00-2,392.00	26	(?)	<u>7/10/</u> 3,500.35
Minn.	7/10 week of employment.	195.00	13	2,210.00	26	(?)	<u>7/</u> 6,253.00
Miss.	1/3	120.00	12	1,274.00	26	1,248.01	3,819.01
Mo.	<u>1/3</u> ^{8/}	160.00	8-13+	1,742.00	26	1,650.01	<u>11/</u> 5,226.00
Mont.	(<u>11</u>)	156.00	13	1,690.00	26	1,677.00	<u>11/</u> 2,822.00
Nebr.	1/3	200.00	17	1,768.00	26	1,600.01	5,253.00
Nev.	1/3	176.00	11	2,080.00	26	1,975.01	6,237.01
N.J.	1/3; 3/4 week of employment, if higher.	128.00	12+	2,210.00	26	(?)	<u>7/</u> 4,410.35
N.Mex.	3/5	254.00	18+	2,010.00	30	1,716.01	<u>11/</u> 3,348.34
N.Dak.	(<u>11</u>)	270.00	18	1,768.00	26	1,742.01	<u>11/</u> 4,760.00
Ohio	20 x wba + wba for each credit wk. in excess of 20	200.00	20	2,002.00-2,964.00	26	(?)	<u>7/</u> 3,952.26
Okla.	1/3	167.00	10+	1,560.00	26	1,534.01	4,677.01
Oreg.	1/3	233.00	10+	1,976.00	26	(6)	<u>7/</u> 6,040.00
R.I.	3/5 week of employment.	144.00	12	2,132.00-2,652.00	26	(?)	<u>7/</u> 6,261.78
S.C.	1/3	100.00	10	2,158.00	26	2,132.01	6,471.01
S.Dak.	1/3	197.00	10+	1,534.00	26	1,276.22	4,599.01
Tenn.	1/3	168.00	12	1,612.00	26	1,586.01	4,833.01
Tex.	27 percent	135.00	9	1,638.00	26	1,550.25	6,062.97

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

TABLE 309.--DURATION OF BENEFITS IN A BENEFIT YEAR (CONTINUED)

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment ^{1/}	Minimum potential benefits ^{2/3/}		Maximum potential benefits ^{3/}			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount ^{4/}	Weeks	Wage credits required	
						High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Utah	(1)	\$220.00	<u>2/</u> 10-22	\$3,132.00	36	\$2,236.00	\$7,378.80
Va.	1/3	240.00	12	1,820.00	26	1,725.01	5,460.01
Wash.	1/3	400.00	8+-23+	2,430.00	30	2,012.50	7,288.51
Wis.	8/10 week of employment up to 43.	333.50	14+	3,128.00	34	(7)	<u>2/</u> 7,826.43
Wyo.	3/10	240.00	<u>2/</u> 11-24	1,742.00	26	1,650.01	5,803.34

^{1/}In States with weighted tables the percent of benefits is figured at the bottom of the lowest and of the highest wage brackets; in States noted, the percentages at other brackets are higher and/or lower than the percentage shown. In Idaho and Utah duration is based on a ratio of annual wages to HQW--from 1.25-3.25 in Idaho and from less than 1.6-3.3 in Utah.

^{2/}Potential benefits for claimants with minimum qualifying wages. Minimum weeks apply to claimants with minimum weekly benefit and minimum qualifying wages. In States noted, the minimum duration varies according to distribution of wages within the BP; the longer duration applies with the minimum wba and the shorter duration applies with the maximum possible concentration of wages in the HQ (which results in a wba higher than the minimum).

^{3/}Benefits are extended under State program when unemployment in State reaches specified levels--Calif. & Hawaii by 50% and Conn. by 13 weeks. In P.R. benefits are extended by 32 weeks in certain industries, occupations or establishments when a special unemployment situation exists. Benefits also may be extended in all States, either on a national or State basis, during periods of high unemployment by 50%, up to 13 weeks, under the Federal-State Extended Compensation Program.

^{4/}When 2 amounts are given, higher includes DA. In the D.C. and Md., same maximum with or without dependents.

^{5/}Amount shown for HQW is 1/4 BPW needed to qualify for maximum benefit; determination of maximum benefit based on 50% of 1/52 of claimant's BPW with no specified amount of HQW required.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes continued for Table 309)

^{6/} Annual-wage formula; no required amount of wages in HQ.

^{7/} No required number of weeks of employment or amount of wages in HQ. Figures given are based on highest aww for claimants without dependents: \$126.01 in Fla.; \$100.01 in Mich. (for claimants with dependents, \$101.82 to \$165.46, depending on number of dependents); \$169.00 in Minn.; \$126.01 in N.J.; \$149.00 in N.Y.; \$152.01 in Ohio (for claimants with dependents, \$169.01 to \$205.01 based on number of dependents); \$149.09 in R.I.; \$153.00 in Vt.; and \$182.01 in Wis. No HQW specified in Mass. Base-period figure is 52 weeks in Fla.; 35 weeks (34 if all wage credits earned with 1 employer) in Mich.; 37 weeks in Minn.; 35 weeks in N.J.; 20 weeks in N.Y. and Vt.; 26 weeks in Ohio; 42 weeks in R.I.; and 43 weeks in Wis. for maximum duration.

^{8/} Only specified amount of wages per quarter may be used for computing duration of benefits: 26 x the maximum wba in Colo.; \$1,950 in Ind.; 26 x claimant's wba in Mo.

^{9/} Amount shown is 1/4 of BPW. To obtain maximum potential annual benefits, claimant must have more than 4 x HQW necessary for maximum weekly benefits.

^{10/} In Conn. claimant with maximum augmented benefit needs \$4,784 in BPW. In Ill., claimants with maximum number of dependents need HQW of \$2,704.26 to qualify for maximum potential annual benefits; in Ind., such claimants need HQW of \$1,850 and BPW of \$7,400; in Mich., wage credits of \$5,791.10.

^{11/} Three levels of duration are provided: in Mont., 13 weeks of benefits for claimant with minimum qualifying wages; 20 weeks of benefits if, in addition, he earned at least \$100 in each of 2 quarters outside his HQ; and 26 weeks of benefits, if he had at least \$100 in each of 3 quarters outside HQ. In N.Dak., 18 weeks of benefits if BPW equal 40-54 x wba; 22 weeks of benefits if wages equal 55-69 x weekly benefit; and 26 weeks of benefits if wages equal at least 70 x weekly benefit.

BENEFITS

BENEFITS

TABLE 310.--NUMBER OF STATES BY MAXIMUM BASIC WBA AND MAXIMUM WEEKS OF BENEFITS FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Maximum weeks of benefits		20	26	28	30	34	36	Maximum weeks of benefits		20	26	28	30	34	36
Weekly benefits	Total States 52	1	42	2	4	2	1	Weekly benefits	Total States 52	1	42	2	4	2	1
\$49 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	\$78 . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
\$50	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	\$79 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
\$56 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	\$80 . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
\$59 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	\$81 . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
\$60 . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	\$82 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
\$62 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	\$83 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
\$63 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	\$84 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
\$64 . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	\$85 . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
\$65 . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	\$87 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
\$67 . . .	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	\$90 . . .	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
\$68 . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	\$92 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
\$70 . . .	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	\$93 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
\$73 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	\$96 . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
\$75 . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	\$98 . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
\$76 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	\$117. . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
\$77 . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..				